WASHINGTON. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-THE ELECTORAL

MESSENGERS-THE WORK OF THE COMMIT-TEES-THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL-END OF THE SURRATT CASE. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1959. In the Senate, to-day, a number of Department communications were received. Mr. Edmunds re-

ported from the Judiciary Committee a substitute for Mr. Wilson's bill prohibiting the holding of two offices at one time, or the helding of a civil office by my one in military commission. On Senator Ferris's all the papers relative to the giving out of contracts for the Patent Office. This call, it is believed, will bring out all the facts concerning the fraudulent contracts for the Patent Office which have Intely attracted so much attention. A resolution of Senater Williams was adopted looking to the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, so as to partment. Mr. Sherman, early in the morning hour, called up the bill providing for an air-line road to New-York, to Pittsburgh, and to Cincinnati. The bill was long, occupying some half hour in the reading. Mr. Sherman then read from manuscript an elaborate argument claiming the constitutional right of Congress to build railroads for the promotion of commerce to or from any point in the Union. He reviewed the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Washington with the North, and asserted that the asidered at all. He also spoke in severe terms of if Congress had not the power to give the 36,000,000 people of the country an easier access to Washington, mif, and the bill went over until next Monday. There was much interest, not only on the floor but in the galleries, to hear this argument, and Mr. Sherman was listened to with unremitting attention. in the galleries sat some of the prominent railroad men of the country, and Attorney-General Evarts was also an auditor. FSo great is the interest felt on this subject that it is probable nearly the entire Senate will participate in the debate before a vote is reached on the bill. The bill for the relief of Sue Marphy next came up, and occupied the Senate until the adjournment. This claim has already consumed a great deal of time. The amount involved is only \$7,000, but it is held that, if it is passed, the principle there laid down would eventually open the door to such a mass of claims from the States lately in rebellion as would bankrupt the

In the House to-day the Pension Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and so passed. Mr. E. B. Washburne made an exhaustive speech on the resources and expenses of the Government, commanding the close attention of the House

The Diplomatic and Consular will be the next of the appropriation bills considered.

Senator Wade has received the records of the electrarily oftes of all the States which voted for President at the November election, except three—California. Oregon, and Nevada. The electoral messenger from California died on the isthmus while en route to Washington, but previous to his decease he gave a power of attorney to a person to bear the records to this city, but it is said that no such transfer of authority is valid, and that a new messenger must be chosen by the electors in Catternia. The messenger from Oregon is on his way, but is temporarily delayed by the snow, and the suspension of travel. He telegraphs that he will be here by the 12th. The Novada messenger has started for the Capital, but has not been heard for the Capital heard of the Capital heard of the Capital heard of the Cap Senator Wade has received the records of the elecaccepts the appointment, and then without sufficient

The House Committee on Elections will hold a meeting to morrow for the purpose of considering the Georgia contested case. It will be remembered that one of the contestants holds Gen. Meade's certificate of election, while the other holds the certifi-cate of Gov. Bullock, and the Committee will tomorrow vote on the question and decide which of the contestants is entitled to the seat. The report of the Committee will then be submitted to the House for its action at as early a day as possible.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Pos-Roads held a short meeting to-day on the subject of the proposed bridges across the Connecticut River. one at Lyme and one at Middletown. The Connecticut Legislature authorized the construction of the bridges, and the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad and the Shore Line Road petition Congress to confirm the action of the Legislature, and make the bridges in effect post roads. The former road claims that by bridging the Connecticut at Middletown the distance by rail from New-York to Boston will be shortened 26 miles. Connecticut interests oppose the interference of Congress and the building of the bridges for the reason among others that they will obstruct the navigation of the river. This is apparently a big "lobby" on both sides. Representative Hubbard of Conn. will make an argument to-morrow before the Senate Committee adverse to the petitioners.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the question of admitting the Georgia Senators to take their seats. The matter was discussed at great length but no conclusion was reached, and the subject was postponed until the next meeting. The Committee is understood to be very much divided on the question, and it is doubtful what action will be taken relative to the measures now before Congress looking to the repeal of the law admitting that State, and reducing her to a Provisional Government, If Congress fails to adopt such legislation the Committee will proba-bly report on the question of admitting the Senators from that State at an early a day as possible.

The House Reconstruction Committee, at their meeting to-day, resumed the investigation of affairs in Georgia. Testimony was taken favorable to the present State Government which the witnesses claimed was as good as many of the State Government in the loyal States. Other testimony taken shows a very different state of things. The Mississippi adairs were talked over but nothing new was

The Senate Finance Committee had a short session to-day and considered the nomination of several Collectors and Assessors who have been before the Committee for some time. They will all be reported back for such action as the Senate may thisk proper. The object of Senator Edmonds's bill, reported unanimously from the Judiciary Committee, is to prevent the assignment of military or naval officers to civil positions. If they are assigned they will have to resign their positions, for by this bill the positions which they hold become vacant. Should Gen. Schofield accept a position in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, as some people believe, he would be compelled to resign his position in the army.

A petition to the House Committee on Public Build. ings and Grounds, headed by the Mayor of Washington, and embracing the Union League and the various other Republican organizations in the city, has been presented asking for permission to occupy the Rotunda of the Capitol and the old hall of the House of Representatives for an entertainment including dancing and a supper to be given on the

ject of the proposed postal telegraph system. Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is expected to arrive to-morrow, and will

oppose the formation of a company to carry out the provisions of the bills already introduced. The Navy Appropriation bill reported in the House

of Representatives to-day, by Mr. Washburne of Illinois, from the Appropriation Committee, proposes considerable reductions from the bill of last year. Among some of the reductions are the following: For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, \$7,000,000, in the place of \$8,000,000; for the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, \$30,000, in the place of any one in military commission, a call was made on Secretary Browning for storon, a call was made on Secretary Browning for \$50,000; for Navy-Yard at Pensacola, \$30,000, in the place of \$50,000; for the naval Station at Mound City. \$5,000. in the place of \$27,000; for the preservation of vessels, &c., \$2,000,000, in the place of \$3,000,000. The several Bureaus of the Department come in for their share in the reduction. In the appropriation for the Marine Corps a proviso is inserted that the number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates shall be limited to 1,500 men. The bill further proposes that the officers of the Marine Corps shall be reduced to one one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, 12 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, and that the sergeants and corporals be reduced twofifths. The officers to be reduced or mustered out are to be determined by lot. An additional section provides that no accounting officer of the Treasury shall pass or allow any account for payment in excess of the appropriation made in the bill. The total sum appropriated by this bill is \$15,273,673, being a reduction in the total amount appropriated, as compared with last year's bill, of \$2,001,578.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the case against Surratt on the ground that the President's Amnesty Proclamation pardoned him of all past treasonable offenses against the Government.

The Public Debt statement will be prepared for publication this afternoon, and will show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000, owing to the large amounts of bonds issued during to the large amounts of bonds issued during the month of December to the Pacific Railroad Companies, amounting to nearly \$6,000,000. The disbursements during the month have not been heavy, but the receipts for customs, usually amounting to between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 during December did not amount to\$10,000,000, while the receipts from Internal Revenue sources have been about the same. The statement will show the amount of coin in the Treasury to be \$88,000,000, and the amount of currency \$12,000,000.

statement will show the amount of coin in the Treasury to be \$28,000,000, and the amount of currency, \$12,000,000.

In response to a resolution offered by Senator Corbett on the 16th ult., the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Senate to-day a statement prepared by George B. McCartee, Acting Chief of the Division of Engraving and Printing, showing that the total cost to the Government of the issue of paper fractional currency since its authorization, from which it appears that up to the date of the resolution there had been printed and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, at an estimated cost \$1,355,948, or about 1 36-100 per cent of its value, the following amounts, viz.: Three cent notes, \$20,230; five cent notes, \$35,506,614; ten cent notes, \$21,177,633; twenty-live cent notes, \$35,546,588; fifty cent notes, \$28,928,451. Total amount of fractional currency issued, \$99,090,536. Mr. McCartee states that the present cost of printing the 10, 25, and 50 cent notes, is only 1 5-100 per cent of the value.

In accordance with the Senate resolution of Dec. 21, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to that body to-day a list of the Indian Superintendents and Acents, designating those absent from their posts.

cery, and protracted intigations are pending with which the present officers have had no connection. In view of these and other facts stated by the Solic-itor of the Treasury, the Secretary has proposed to Congress a section to be made a part of the general

appropriation bill, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to silow and direct payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in collecting debts due to the United States, and in making sales of lands acquired in such collections out of the proceeds thereof, in all cases where

such payment is not now provided by law.
Gen. George W. Grandey, Chairman of the Vermont Electoral College, has arrived here and delivered the certificate of vote of that State to Senator In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day,

argument in case No. 22, Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company agt. Tweed was concluded. The case of the heirs of the late Stephen Girard against the City

or the city.

The Light-House Board has received information that lights have been exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Manger Cay, north of Turneff Islands, at the northern approach to Belisle.

In the case of the colored men found dead at the French Minister's residence yesterday, the Coroner's Jury, which met at noon to-day, was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the chemist to make a thorough analysis of the contents of the stomachs.

XLTH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the fur interests in Alaska, transmitting the report of Commander J. W White of the revenue service, of his cruise during the past Summer in the Alaska waters. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the number of names of Iudian agents who are absent from their posts. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the cost of issuing the fractional currency.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition, asking Congress to nut certain regular soldiers on the same foot-

Mr. SUSINER (Rep., mass.) presented a petition, asking Congress to put certain regular soldiers on the same footing with volunteers, in reference to bounties.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented the petition of William P. Hazlett, and 500 other citizens of Missouri, in favor of general suffrage, without distinction of race or

THE STATIONERY AND PRINTING FRAUDS IN THE PATENT Mr. FERRY (Rep., Coun.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the first Commissioner of Patents relating to the contracts and supplies of stationary for the Patent office. Also, copies of all orders of the Secretary appointing Committees to examine and report of the Committees, with copies of the Committees' report. Adapted.

open such contracts, with copies of the Committees' report. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture so as to provide for the selection of one person from each State, familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State to occupy a semi-official position in the Department. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented a petition from eitzens of Ohio, asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization.

EXTENSION OF A WASHING-MACHINE PATENT.

On motion of Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.), the Senate took up the bill to extend the patent of John Young for a washing-machine.

Messrs. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), and DOOLYTTLE (Dem., Wis.) opposed the bill, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration was postponed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICE BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the support of the following substitute for the supported the supporte

Substitute for the civil and military office bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 15th of December, to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time:

Be it enacted, de., That no person shall hold, nor shall he receive a salary or compensation for performing the dulies of more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States at the same time, whether such office or place be civil. military, or navai; and any person holding any such office or place, who shall accept or hold any other office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States shall be deemed to have vacated the office or place which he held at the time of such acceptance.

LINE RAILEOAD.

The Senate took up the bill to promote commerce between the States, &c., the Air-Line Railroad bill, which Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that the Committee flavor of this bill necessary to make a written report in Illinois, when we was read the flue of an ember of the House from

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

to Pittaburgh, and one from Washington to Cinetonati. The questions to be considered in connection with this bill were, first, the necessity for such new roads, and, second, the extent of the power of Congress over existing railroads, and to authorize the construction of new roads. In regard to the first question, it was a remarkable fact that the only access from the North, East, or west to the National capital is by one railroad, a brain of the Battimore and other the country of the size, or near the size of Washington, was without competing lines, and it was all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Washington is the Capital of the Nation, or 25,000,000 of people, and the seat of all the great departments of the General Government. Congress having exclusive control over the affairs of the District had corresponding duties, one of which might reasonably be claimed to be to provide for clitzens of the District chal corresponding duties, one of which might reasonably be claimed to be to provide for clitzens of the District dual commercial and traveling facilities with the people of the like pinese. This duty was not discharged while the people of Washington were in the provided of the provide for clitzens of the District of the like pinese. This duty was not discharged while the people of Washington were in the road. A great foreign corporation, having interest opposed to theirs, and being entirely beyond their control, it would be natural that dissatisfaction should arise from the fact that this corporation had a monopoly of railroad transit to and from Washington wene if it were content with a fair profit upon its investment; but such was not the case. A careful examination would show that the Washington branch of the road yielded a profit grossly unter proportion to its cost. That branch was only so miles of a comment of the cost of t

Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Canden and Ambey Railroad and Transportation Company.

Commenting upon this circular, Mr. Sherman said the signers of it were among the abiest ruliroad men in the country, but he warned them that this effort of theirs was Hadvised, and if persisted in would inevitably result in combinations, both in the States and in Congress, which would everride all attempts to prevent free competition among railroads. Experience had shown not only that such competition was beneficial to the public, developing territorial resources, and decreasing the cost of living, but also that it was not injurious to the railroads. Even if it were injurious to them, that would be no reason why it should not exist. A man who sets up a cotton mill or a blacksmith shop in a town does so knowing that as soon as there arises a domain for other simi-

of its necessity, internal commerce being as essential to national existence as armies or navies, or even more essential, and as important an object of government as the preservation of life or property. To show that this was the view of the framers of the Constitution, he cited from the debates in the Convention which preceded its formation, and the statement of Hamilton in No. 11 of The Federalist, that the importance of the Union in a commercial light was a matter about which there was no room to entertain a difference of opinion.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday heat, which was done.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY TAKEN BY THE ARMY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., Westava) advocated it upon the ground taken by Mr. Howe in the previous debate, that the claim was for property regularly taken by the Army of the United States for the beheaft of the United States, and not a claim for compensation for property destroyed by the enemy as an incident of war, and should therefore be allowed, under the general principle that the Government has no right to take private property of a loyal citizen for public purposes without paying for it.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) asked him to state the difference between the liability of the Government for property taken regularly, as in this case, by the Army to build a fortification, and its liability for the property of Union men destroyed by the army on its march, or during a battle.

Mr. WILLEY thought the distinction very plain, the

erty taken regularly, as in this case, by the Army to build a fortification, and its liability for the property of Union men destroyed by the army on its march, or during a battle.

Mr. WHLEY thought the distinction very plain, the latter being a claim for compensation for property accidentally or incidentally destroyed by the United States, and the former being a claim for property deliberately taken and used by the United States dovernment for its purposes. He agreed that no distinction could be made between loyal and disloyal cifizens residing in the enemy's country during the war, but insisted that when the war had ceased, and the relations of the loyal citizen to his Government were resumed, the case entirely changed, and comes under the principle which requires the Government to pay for all private property that it takes for public purposes. Mr. Willey also urged the passage of the bill upon the ground that it would be impolite for Congress to proclaim, by rejecting it, that in case of any future insurrection, loyal citizens within the insurrectionary districts are to be treated as if they were Rebels. He commented upon the language cited by Mr. Frelinghuysen yesterday, from Vattel to show that all residents of the enemy's country in the time of war are to be regarded as public enemies claiming that the phrase, for a time at least, used by Vattel, modified the principle and confined the application of it, to time of actual war.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep. N. J.) in reply said that the principle advocated by Mr. Willey was condemed by every elementary law book and every decision of our courts before and since the war, and be thought it a poor return to the Government for rescuing their country from the robols, for the loyal people of the South to claim compensation for their property destroyed, or during the conflict.

Mr. RICE (Rep. Ark.) favored the bill, not because of the merits of the case, of which he knew nothing, but be

The sepresontatives for an entertainment including dancing and a supper to be given on the evening of the 4th of March. The Committee to againstructed its Chairman, Mr. Covode, to report a tassolution granting the privilege asked.

It is probable that the Senate Post-Office Committee to will take up at their meeting to-morrow the sub
The Senate fook up the bill to promote commerce be interest than at the present time. The demand of the merits of the demand of the senate of the cause, of which he knew nothing, but be cause and the merits of the cause of the cause of the country, the mer who have no schomes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the Government was as much been contributed to the merits of the cause of the winder was made by acclamation to-day, all the interest than at the present time. The demand of the was the persont time. The senate fook up the bill, to promote commerce be interest than at the present time. The demand of the was the persont time. The demand of the demand of the demand of the demand of the twee the part of the cause of the start in blank of the country, the mer who have no schomes of plunder, the merits of the cause of the was made by acclamation to-day, all the interest than at the present time. The demand of the demand of the twee the place where fraindient voters from the entered church was made by acclamation to-day, all the interest than at the present time. The demand of the twen the part of the start than the country, the mer who have no schomes of plunder, the mer the oblate in time of persons time. The demand of the demand of the three than the country the start and alent the country the start and alent the country the start and alent the country the country of the start than the country the start and alent the country the country and a reduction of the cause of the who

by the opponents of the bill that this class of claims would amount to \$500,000,000 he thought utterly incorrect. In his judgment the amount would not be more than \$25,000,000. Without acting on the bill, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Senate bill to relieve John S. Stokes of Alabama from legal and political disabilities was take

up and, after a brief discussion, passed. Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) asked leave to offer a rese lation directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report

why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drav backs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimor who were to have been discontinued after the 30th of September, 1868, have not been discontinued.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) said that the reason would be found satisfactory, and therefore he would not object. The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Gen. A. T. Grane as to a ship canal through the shoal waters of Maumee Bay to the deep water of Lake Erie.

On motion of Mr. PAINE (Rep., Mo.) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the Army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late Rebel States during the Rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late Rebel army.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in reference to the public lamas. Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the effice of Collector of Customs. The SPEAKER appointed Mr. ROOTS (Rep., Ark.) to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., M. H.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to licreaso the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

The bill was discussed at some length by Mesare STEV-ENS, O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.) and KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) in favor of it, and by Mesars, PA:NE (Rep., Wis.), LOGAN (Rep., Ili.), and WASHBURNE (Rep., Ili.) adversely, the latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers—12 Medical Inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emolaments of Commodore, assimilated to the rank of Colonel, &c. Before any action was taken the morning hour expired, and the bill went over to the morning hour ty-morrow.

to-morrow,

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The SPEAKER submitted the request of Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Select Committee on the New-York election frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testimony may be printed as soon as written out. It was so ordered.

tree to he west ther to week the to form the select Committee on the New-York clection frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in session at New-York, that the testion frauds, now in the forder and the paperprise of the Committee on Triber and the paperprise of the Marington frauds, now in the committee on Triber and the paperprise of the Marington frauds, now in the chair, and Nr. Washburne (III.) addressed it on Government consumy, the support of the Government for the chair, and Nr. Washburne (III.) addressed it on Government consumy, the support of the Government for the chair, and Nr. Washburne (III.) addressed it on Government consumy, the support of the Government for the chair, and Nr. Washburne (III.) addressed it on Government for the chair, and Nr. Washburne (III.) addressed it on Government for the support of the Government for the first in the series of reconstruction, on the basis of country. A signatic robeliton suppressed; the curred by farty feeling assuaged, the carnest of the country of the support of the support of the war and out of the considered in the process of reconstruction, on the basis of country for the legislation of country for the legislation of deventional finance, of the process of reconstruction, on the basis of country for

duction of the interest on the public debt secured by acceping down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the aws are faithfully executed and that the revenues are

f	not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President so
	as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute
n	the laws. It is well to recur to the total expenditures of
	the Government for the last three years, and it is en-
. 1	couraging to observe that they have been gradually de-
30	ereased:
t	In 1965-'66 they were
1-	In 1866-'67 they were
	In 1867-'68 they were
	In 1867-68 they were exclusive of bounties 314,000,000
t.	In 1867-'68, or inclusive of bounties (#43,000,000) 377,000,000
I.	In 1368-769 ther are estimated, exclusive of bountles at 310,000,000
- 1	In 1568-'69, or inclusive of bounties (#25,000,000). 235,000,000
. 1	For the next fiscal year, '69-'70, these are estimated at 305,000,000
a	and this latter estimate the Committee believe will be
	materially reduced. The amount for bountles is not

materially reduced. The amount for bounties is not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the Government; and it is a matter of congratulation that there are no bounties estimated for the coming fiscal year, 1869-70. The amount voted for deficiencies for the year 1867-76s was \$15,000,000, and that amount is included in the total of expenditures for that fiscal year. The amount called for as deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and which is included in the total of expenditures as given above, is \$21,000,000. It is worthy of note that on the 2d day of December, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required:

oprintions required:
oprintions required:
oprintions required:
so fical year ending June 30, 1869.
so the of December, 1868, he states that
expenditures for the first quarter of the
expenditures for the first quarter of the

expenditures for the urse \$100,000,000 as facal year were. \$100,000,000 as facal year were. \$231,000,000 Total, including interest and deficiencies.....

ming it indispensibly necessary to reduce our exlitures for the present year in every way possible,
in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a
mount—which was \$450,000—for the Coast Survey
his year. In contempt of the action of Congress a
lency in that appropriation of \$100,000 is now deded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be vote.
Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a
ate institution in this District, which has obtained
by half a million of dollars out of the Government,
given \$12,500 for this fiscal year for instrudict, which was deemed ample and even generous,
with a familiarity of the whole action of Congress on
subject, the Fresident of this private corporation,
unparalled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its inject, the President of this private corporation, in paralleled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its , and demands of us \$17,00 more as a deficiency for osc. There are other deficiencies estimated for will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committers is reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if mas cannot control the expenditures of the Governi if it cannot curb the excentive officers of the Governi if appending the public money, and if such office to be left practically to determine the appropriation, I say, let Congress abdicate, and let the peo-saved the expense of keeping up this expensive unewhat ornamental institution. The Secretary of easiny estimates the following appropriations as any for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870: it service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, luteral metallic and the expenses of the office Happing Committee, and its we are Mark Powerments.

Total. \$136.014.01

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, tappropriations estimated for the service of the flavyear ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Cogress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows: For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

For compensation to the Feat-Office Department for mail services.

700.

special theory monopolite, which are section; the very fitched of the property for the administration of the treasury by disboarts office builders. Attendity the property of the property of the treasury by disboarts office builders. Attendity the property of the propert

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

practices it was due to a large body of respectable citizens and to this flouse that he should produce the proof. The only individual whom his colleague had specified by name, was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. COVODE—I said that fradulent naturalization papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent naturalization papers is a member, and I believe a deacon in good standing in the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any such assertion against him would be treated as idle, if not slanderous in Pennsylvania. The defeat of his colleague last Fall was not the consequence of any such rascality, but was to be accounted for on other principles than the degradation of the Church of Rome or of the Presbyterian Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COVODE said he had attended to the persons who had used those fraudulent certificates.

Mr. WOODWARD—What had the Church of Rome to do with it.

Mr. WOODWARD—what had the character do with it.

Mr. COVODE—Those who voted on those fraudulent papers were members of the Church of Rome. Not a Protestant was engaged in it.

Mr. WOODWARD—You began by charging that the Church of Rome did this fraud.

Mr. COVODE—I say members of that Church used the papers. They came coffee stained from the gentleman's district, and were voted on by these "Green Irish." [Laughter.]

district, and were voted on by these "Green Irish." [Laughter.]
Mr. JUDD (Rep., Ill.) said he would vote against the amendment, but not on the issue raised by his friends from Pennsylvania. With him it was not a question of religious tolerance, but a question of usefulness. He thought there was no public necessity for a Minister Resident at Rome. He did not know of any commercial, or business, or treaty-like arrangements that called for such a mission. It was a more ornamental position, involving useless expenditure, if useless expenditures were to be cut off, they might as well begin with the diplomatic service. He would vote against the amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

The question was taken on Mr. Brooks's amendment, and it was rejected.

amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

The question was taken on Mr. Brooks's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) moved to strike out the appropriation for a mission to Turkey. If the majority of the flouse denied to the oldest Christian Government in the world a representative from the United States, he could not see why they should continue to send a diplomatic representative to an Infide! Government like that of Turkey. He wanted the country to understand that the distinguished genteman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode), in the assault which he made on the Church of Rome, only represented his party. He admired the boldness and frankness with which that gentleman represented the majority on that question. He had put the boot on the right leg in saying that a Minister shengd not be sent to Rome because the Church of Rome was responsible for voting the Democratic toket.

Mr. JUDD desired to say that in his action on that question he was governed neither by Christianity or infidelity. He did not think that element should be introduced into the question. There was a great distinction between the commercial interests of the country as represented at Rome, and in the Turkish ports. Besides the Pope had never reciprocated the civility of the United States Government by sending a Minister to this country. It had always been a one sided affair. Ever since Italy had become substantially consolidated tinder Victor Emanuel, the mission to Kome had been a sinceure, and, to a certain extent, a thorn in the side of the Italian nation. The majority of the members had voted against the mission to Rome, not on the ground assigned by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood), but because they regarded it as utterly useless.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wood was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), offered an amendment providing for only one Minister to the Governments of New-Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Bu

was made necessary by treaty stipulations.
The motion was rejected.
The third, fourth, and fifth sections of the bill were
struck out on points of order, as containing new legisla-

struck out on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House,
and its further consideration was postponed till Monday
next.

ABROGATION OF THE TREATY FOR SUPPRESSING THE
Mr. KELSEY (Rep., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the
abrogation or modification of the slave-trade.

Mr. ARNELL objected.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL the Secretary of the
Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the
sales of gold by the Government since the 1st of January,
1863.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE OGEECHEE INDIANS - DISPATCHES FROM MAJOR-GEN. MEADE AND BRIG.-GEN. SIBLEY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6:- The following dispatches were received at Headquarters of the Army to-

day:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.: I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. Subley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reputed difficulties on the Ogecence. Gen. Sibley has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black is contravention of Jaw. to preserve the

instructed to dearm and disperse an insemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit the legal action of the civil authorities.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-Gen. U. S. A. Headquarters, District of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4, 1829.

To Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Philadelphia -- I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following flatenieth made by Go. Williams: The troubles on the Ogechice are confined to the Middleton and Luckers plantation. Middleton necesses the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the arrest, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of Sept. 26, 1886, for his information. He would with two deputies to make the arrests, but got frightened at the negroes assembling, and run off. He called for a posse, and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy, about it years oid, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station, and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the case, away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three buttailons, commanded by Generals and Colonels, etc. They have enlisted from 30 to 800 men, and are still organizing. For ordered Major Perkins to go out to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night, and found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There are about 50 men there. There are about 50 men there. There guss, and one bayonet on a stick, were all the arms I saw, and if they had had others we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations further than to watch for their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come line and surrender themselves, and went to night, as they are airaid to come in to-night, as they are airaid to come in b

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COMPENSATION QUESTION-REVENUE COL-LECTIONS-THE PRESS ON UNIVERSAL SUF

FRAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—The State Treasurer having written to Gen. Stoneman, recommonding the payment to members of the late Constitutional Convention of the balance due them, he replies that, having consulted with Secretary Schoffield, who commanded the District at the time the Convention was in session, he declined to issue an order for the payment of said balance.

The revenue collections in this District for last year were \$700,000, being nearly \$200,000 more than in 1867.

The State press, so far as heard from, stands as follows on the new movement for universal suffrage with the hope of universal aumesty: In favor of it, il Democratic papers; and against it, s Democratic and 2 Republican papers.

JOHN SCOTT, U. S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYL-

VANIA. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The nomination of John Scott for Senator was made by acclamation to-day, all the